

THE GLEICHEN CALL

VOLUME 49 NO. 8

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GLEICHEN, ALBERTA, WEDNESDAY,

MAY 9, 1956

SUBSCRIPTION \$2.00

Onesime Desjardine Pioneer, Dies

Stricken with a heart attack early Sunday evening Onesime Desjardine died at his home at Crowfoot Creek, about 9 o'clock, at the age of 69 years. He had been in poor health for sometime and lately had talked of selling his stock and retiring.

Born in Chippawa, Wis., Mr. Desjardine came to Gleichen with his parents in 1901. He took up land northeast of town on Crowfoot Creek and started ranching and farming which occupation he followed until he died. In the early days he helped promote and put over the big stampedes in Gleichen which proved great successes.

Surviving are, one daughter, Mrs. Opal McMillan, Gleichen; two sons, Milton of Edmonton and Rounce of Gleichen; one sister Mrs. Maud Bergeron, living in the State of Washington; five brothers: Leo and George of Gleichen, Tom, Vancouver; Sam, Lewiston; Felix Cochrane and nine grandchildren.

The funeral took place this morning at 11 o'clock from St. Victor's Church with Fr. Violini officiating. Interment was made in the Catholic cemetery.

Honorary pallbearers: J. Corbiel, R. C. Clifford, Geo. Yule, A. E. Wilson, R. B. Hayes, G. House and W. Cook.

Active pallbearers: A. Plante A. Maynard, B. Brown, Leo Woods, Glen Yule and C. Brown.



SEEDTIME and HARVEST
By Dr. F. J. Groomer.
Directed by MacElevators Farm Service, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Sponsored by the following companies: Federal Pioneer, Alberta Pacific, Canadian Consolidated, Peterson, McCabe, Parrish & Heimbecker, Inter-Ocean, Ellison Milling and Quaker Oats.

FLAX VARIETIES FOR 1956
Farmers' seeding intentions on March 1, indicate that an all-time record of 3,776,000 acres of flax will be planted in the Prairie Provinces in 1956; up 1.8 million acres over last year. Although many things enter into the growing of a profitable flax crop, no single factor is more important than the variety grown. A brief discussion of the flax varieties officially recommended for 1956 follows.

Manitoba. For 1956, the late-maturing varieties — Redwood, Rocket and Norland — are recommended for southern Manitoba. The early varieties — Raja, Marine and Sheyenne — are recommended (1) for delayed seeding in southern Manitoba, and (2) for all northern areas of the province.

Saskatchewan. The late varieties — Rocket, Redwood and Norland — are recommended for early seeding; Redwing and Marine for late seeding. Royal, Dakota and Sheyenne are no longer recommended for Saskatchewan.

Alberta. Only three varieties — Redwing, Redwood and Rocket — are recommended for Alberta. Redwing, an early variety, is approved for all northern soil zones. If sown early, Rocket can also be grown in the more northerly areas. Redwood, a late variety, is recommended for the south-east areas of Alberta.

Important Facts. Flax does best in a firm seed bed. It should be planted shallow. With flax, early seeding pays. Plant only good seed that has been thoroughly cleaned and properly treated (Ceresan, Panogen, etc.). Spraying for weed control (MCP, 2,4-D or TCA) can make the difference between a profitable flax crop and an unprofitable one. Nothing is more important than choosing a variety that is well adapted to the area where it is to be grown. Good flax crops are the product of good farming.

A report reached Gleichen last week that Luke, who was the local laundry man and tailor, died in Vancouver on April 24th. He left Gleichen on April 17th to go to the coast city for medical treatment. Luke had lived in Gleichen for some fifteen or twenty years.

In 1955 the number of families in Canada increased by 90,000 while the number of new homes built in the year totalled 127,000.

Sports Day Program May 21

Preparation for Gleichen's day of sports on Monday, May 21, is going ahead rapidly. Ken McTee who is the publicity agent and is looking after the horse racing part of the program has arranged for Commodore Allen of Vulcan to be the announcer and says Commodore is an attraction in himself.

There will be seven horse races and the total purses for the races will amount to \$244.

Bob Brown is looking after the baseball part of the program and has arranged for two games to be played during the day. The teams lined up are Standard, Brooks and Gleichen.

The sports will start at one o'clock sharp.

Shower Bride-Elect

A large number of ladies attended the shower at the Recreation Centre last week honoring Miss Peggie Bogstie who will be married next week. The hostess, who were Mrs. R. S. Haskayne, Mrs. A. Sauve, Mrs. J. Wilson, Mrs. R. Brown Miss H. Matheson, and Mrs. Geo. Evans served a delicious lunch after Mrs. Geo. Desjardine accompanied by Mrs. E. Bolinger led the guests in community singing. They also arranged the many lovely and useful gifts in a nicely decorated basket. Two nephews of the bride, Clayton and Dal Bogstie, carried the basket in and placed it before the honored guest then Mrs. Haskayne, in a few well-chosen words, presented the presents to Miss Bogstie.

Three nieces of the bride, Misses Lauralee, Beverly, and Dianne Bogstie, helped her unwrap the gifts. After they were displayed to all present, Miss Bogstie graciously thanked all for the lovely presents and all their kindness to her, and hoped they would visit in future in her new home.

The committee who had charge of the shower wish to thank everyone who helped in any way to make the afternoon a pleasant one.

United Church W.A.

The regular meeting of the United Church W.A. was held on evening last week at the home of Mrs. Geo. Frazer, with Mrs. Frazer and Mrs. W. Shupe co-hostesses. The meeting was called to order by the president, Mrs. H. P. Herd. The members repeated the Lord's Prayer which was followed by the Creed and then the singing of the Theme Song.

This roll call was answered by 26 members by naming a Mother from the Bible. A very fine devotional was read by Mrs. Shupe. The business session followed when final arrangements were made for the annual Mother's Day Tea, bake sale, and sale of plants on Saturday afternoon May 12 at the Recreation Centre.

At the June meeting the W.A. will entertain groups from the surrounding towns and a guest speaker will address this meeting which will be held in the church.

The manufacturing and service industries employ 79.6 per cent of Canada's labor force while the primary industries, agriculture, forestry, fishing and trapping, mining, quarrying and oil wells employ the remaining 20.4 per cent.

It has been announced that the Department of Lands and Forests has decided to continue for one more year the program of paying bounty on crows and magpies at five cents per pair of feet up to a maximum of ten thousand dollars. The campaign will be carried on as in the past by the Alberta Fish and Game Association and its locals. The department will continue to study and review the outcome of the campaign in order to properly evaluate any beneficial results.

The study made so far by the department would indicate that a planned campaign against crows and magpies will produce origin, education, and citizenship

better results at much less cost. The department will give serious consideration to abandoning the present program in favor of a planned campaign against these predators. Investigations carried out in various parts of North America indicate the bounty system is not serving its purpose. In Alberta a planned campaign against coyotes has been extremely successful and the cost much lower than the former system of paying bounty.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE

How spiritualism of thought brings man enlarged ability and opportunity will be brought out in the Lessan-Sermon entitled Mortals and Immortals at Christian Science services Sunday.

Selections will be read from "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy include the following (265:5-15): "Mortals must gravitate Godward, their affections and aims grow spiritual they must near the broader interpretations of being, and gain some proper sense of the infinite, in order that sin and mortality may be put off. This scientific sense of being, forsaking matter of form spirit, by no means suggests man's absorption into Dust and the loss of his identity, but concerns upon man enlarged individuality, a wider sphere of thought and action a more expansive love, higher and more permanent peace."

Will Take Census

Canada will take its first national quinquennial census of population and agriculture in 1956. This marks an important departure from the previous practice of confining the quinquennial census to the prairie provinces, where they have been taken in Manitoba since 1886 and in Saskatchewan and Alberta since 1906.

In recent decades there have been numerous requests to extend this five year census to other provinces. The rapidity with which changes have been taking place in Canada in the post-war period and, indeed, since the 1951 census, have resulted in more numerous and urgent requests.

It was not practicable to take a five year census on a national scale in the past because of at least two formidable obstacles. These were the length of time required to take a census and the cost. It took from three to five years to compile the results of a census of all Canada, then the compiling of one would overlap the preparation for the next and create serious organizational difficulties. The 1951 census which introduced in Canada radical new procedures in census taking reduced the time for completing a census to one half, thus removing the difficulty of timing. This, of course, also made possible considerable reductions in cost. The 1951 census cost approximately \$8,000,000. If it had been taken by the former methods, it would have cost approximately \$2,000,000 more.

Further reductions in the cost of a national quinquennial census could be made by reducing the number of questions and by confining it to population and agriculture; that is, there would be no schedules for distribution, fisheries or housing. This plan has been adopted for the 1956 census. In spite of higher price and wage and salary levels since 1951, the 1956 national census has been designed to cost not more than \$5,000,000 as compared with \$8,000,000 in 1951. Besides the simplification due to fewer schedules and questions, the time saving procedures used in the 1951 census will be given a wider application.

There will be five questions in the 1956 census of population instead of the twenty-nine asked for in 1951. These are age, sex marital status, relationship to head of household and whether living on a farm. Information on the other questions asked in 1951 has not the same degree of urgency; in fact, some of the characteristics of the population such as religion, origin, education, and citizenship

change only slowly and an enumeration of them once in ten years is adequate.

The agriculture questionnaire will have seventy-six questions as against approximately 200 in 1951. After consultation with federal and provincial agriculturists and interested organizations, it was decided that answers to these 76 questions would furnish essential benchmarks and other basic materials appropriate for a census of agriculture. It is intended to supplement this questionnaire somewhat later by a sample survey conducted by specially trained enumerators to secure information on such items as farm expenses and income from non-farm operations.

Agriculture is the most important of Canada's primary industries. Farmers, business, governments and all interested in the making of agricultural policy require a variety of statistical data to assist them. They must know the current situation with regard to crops, live stock and other aspects of farming activities. It is, of course, not practicable to take a complete annual census of agriculture. Instead, the Bureau of Statistics annually sends out mail questionnaires to obtain information about acreages and numbers of livestock, etc. Approximately one-fifth of the farmers send replies. From this sample, percentage changes from one year

(Continued on last page)

NOTICE



The special Committee appointed by the Legislative Assembly at the recent Session for the purpose of reviewing the provisions of the Alberta Liquor Control Act in order to recommend amendments thereto, will receive written briefs from interested persons, groups, and organizations prior to June 1st, 1956.

Representatives in support of the briefs submitted by organizations or groups only will be heard commencing June 18th.

Organizations and groups that submit briefs will be advised when to appear before the Committee.

Twelve copies of the briefs should be sent to: The Clerk of the Legislative Assembly, Legislative Building Edmonton.

R. GREVOLIN,
Secretary of Committee.

10 DAYS between PROFIT and LOSS

Ten days ago the grain stood straight and promising in the fields. Then the temperature dropped... and the crop bowed to its greatest enemy—frost.

Ten days—your earlier harvest bonus from fertilizer—would have made the difference between profit and loss from frost-killed grain. Elephant Brand high analysis fertilizers, rich in nitrogen and phosphorous plant food and "tailor-made" for the Canadian Prairies, bring grain crops to maturity faster... a harvest up to ten days earlier.

1956 HARVEST MONTH 1956						
Sun.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.	Sat.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31		



ELEPHANT BRAND FERTILIZERS

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THE CONSOLIDATED MINING & SMELTING COMPANY OF CANADA LIMITED

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SEE MORE FROM THE LADY WITH THE ELEPHANT

Persistent weeds reported to be in retreat in Manitoba

Weeds, states Manitoba's Weeds Commission chairman, H. E. Wood, are finally in retreat. In an address to the Weed Control Conference held in Toronto, Mr. Wood stated that weed control is a complex, difficult and ever-changing problem. Weeds differ, he said, with changing soils, climatic conditions, and types of farming.

Strictly Fresh

It'll soon be time for mankind to put on its annual entertainment for the animal kingdom. Crowds will be flocking to the zoos.

Fellow next door to us is in spring training. Goes to sleep on each mattress as he hauls it out to be aired in the yard.

Fellow across the desk from us finally bought a television set. He's delighted with it. TV, he says,



Keeps the family in the living room while he reads in the bedroom.

Fashion's "B" line is what the women take to the stores as soon as new dress creations are advertised.

We hate to buy inexpensive costume jewelry. Mama picks out such expensive costumes to go with our selections.

Forest conservation speakers available

REGINA. — Speakers on forest conservation will be supplied to service clubs and other organizations in the province holding meetings during Forest Conservation Week, May 19 to 26.

A list of available speakers has been drawn up and a number of service clubs and other organizations have been contacted directly by the Department of Natural Resources, Saskatchewan Board of Trade and Saskatchewan Fish and Game League, which are sponsoring the provincial program. However, officials pointed out that it was impossible to contact directly all organizations that might be interested.

Any organizations wishing speakers on forest conservation during that week are asked to forward their requests before May 1st to M. P. McConnell, Forest Conservation Week Co-ordinator, Department of Natural Resources, Regina.

Influenza has been known since about 400 B.C.

A survey made last summer in North Dakota showed an entirely different group of weed problems from those reported in a similar survey made 33 years ago.

In the past decade, however, farm mechanization and herbicides have made significant advances in the control of weeds, Mr. Wood reported.

Modern implements enable farmers to do a more timely and better job of destroying weeds by tillage—the basic method of weed control. Herbicides, headed up by 2,4-D, have been effective in controlling many troublesome weeds in crops and pastures.

In a review of the success Manitoba has had in eradicating Leafy Spurge and other persistent perennial weeds over the past 16 years, Mr. Wood demonstrated that even the most persistent weed can be controlled.

\$750,000 Spent

Under government-municipal teamwork, he said, \$750,000 has been spent in the application of soil-sterilant chemicals to many thousands of small patches of persistent weeds.

Extensive infestations have been tackled by intensive cultivation alternated with cropping. On non-arable land, sheep have been of assistance.

Some 14 million acres were treated last year throughout the prairies with selective or systematic chemicals, Mr. Wood reported.

A survey indicated, he said, that for an estimated cost of \$10 million, a saving of 53 million bushels of grain could be made. Weed authorities agree, he added, that at least 20 to 25 million acres could and should be chemically treated.

Experimental work carried out by the University of Manitoba was illustrated by the speaker through use of slides. The university experiments, he said, show the advantages of early treatment of fields by chemicals.

One series of plots showed flax yields raised from 1.1 bushel per acre to 14 bushels by early treatment.

IODIZED SALT

Iodine in small quantities is essential to prevent simple goitre. For those who live in inland areas where there is no natural iodine in water or soil, it is necessary to use iodized salt to supply the lack. The mineral is present in saltwater fish and other seafood. Iodized salt, containing this mineral, is used in cooking or at the table.



CEILING PRICES — Tall children get short-changed at this turnstile entrance to the London, England, zoo. If their heads touch the canvas canopy, they pay full admission fee. The arbitrary "ceiling price" saves wear and tear on the cashier's nerves on busy days.

Labels give fibre content of materials

There are more than 1,500 different types of fibres on the market today. Many of the new fibres and blends developed in the last 10 years stand up well in wear. But it has become increasingly difficult for buyers, retailers, consumers and cleaners to know what to expect in performance from such a bewildering variety.

New legislation called the Textiles Materials Marking Regulation which became effective on January 1st of this year provides for correct fibre content description and should prove helpful.

Many manufacturers already supply labels which give useful information as to fibre content, finish, whether the fabric is preshrunk, color-fast, washable, and points of care in laundering or cleaning.

These labels should not be discarded after one reading. It is difficult to remember any special instructions. And although commercial cleaners have considerable fabric "know-how", they always welcome specific instructions on cleaning which the manufacturer may recommend on the label.

When there is no useful label on a garment, it is best to ask the sales clerk or manager for information and to try and obtain a guarantee that both the garment and trimmings may be safely cleaned.

QUART FOR KIDNEYS — Of every gallon of blood pumped by the heart, more than a quart passes through the kidneys.

The Pattern Shop

PULL-OUT BINS

Handy storage in the kitchen; hanging drapes

Pull-out bins are the answer to many household storage problems. Here are two that the home handyman can put together without frustration. Both cabinets are sink and stove high and the directions



on the pattern illustrate how to apply heat-proof tops to match kitchen counters. To save steps put one of these bins at the end of a passage, in the bathroom or a closet. As a time and motion saver the two-bin vegetable cabinet is unequalled for the space it takes. Pattern for both bins will be mailed for 35c. If you are planning a kitchen the packet of five standard patterns for new or remodeled kitchen will be useful to you. Price of packet is \$1.50.

There is more to hanging curtains and draperies than meets the eye. There is the matter of fixtures—the right kind and how to place them. A valance shelf may be needed, or a simple cornice box. These questions arise whether curtains are made at home or bought ready-made. If material is bought by the yard there are sewing details that will make the difference between a home-made and a professional job. Measurements are important too. How much to allow for headings, hem and shrinkage? Or how much fullness for different kinds of material? Pattern 325 illustrates the steps in measuring to avoid waste; the various fixtures; rigging; lining problem windows. Price of pattern is 35c postpaid.

Address order to:
Home Workshop Patterns,
Department P.P.L.,
4433 West 5th Avenue,
Vancouver, B.C.

Good-Morning! C.N.I.B.

R. V. RUDOLPH,
Field Secretary, C.N.I.B.

Those who telephone, or call in person, at the new Canadian National Institute for the Blind Service Centre at 2550 Broad Street, Regina, seldom realize that the pleasant voice on the phone or the attractive girl who greets them at the counter has a first-hand knowledge of the problems of those whom she serves.

Anita Whippler, of Earl Grey, Saskatchewan, a valued staff member in the office of the C.N.I.B., has less than 10 percent of normal vision herself. Born and raised on a farm near Earl Grey, Anita obtained her education in the public and high schools near her home.

When she had completed her Grade Twelve, she came to Balfour Technical School in Regina to take a business course. She found there that, because of her visual handicap, she would have to take a very specialized type of course, and therefore settled on the career of Dictaphone-typist.

At the completion of her training at Balfour Tech, she worked for a few days in an insurance office, but found that certain aspects of the work there could not be handled, again because of her visual difficulty.

The way seemed blocked, but when an opening occurred on the office staff at the C.N.I.B. in Regina, Anita was given the opportunity. Since her placement there, she has proven her worth as telephone girl, receptionist, and Dictaphone-typist.

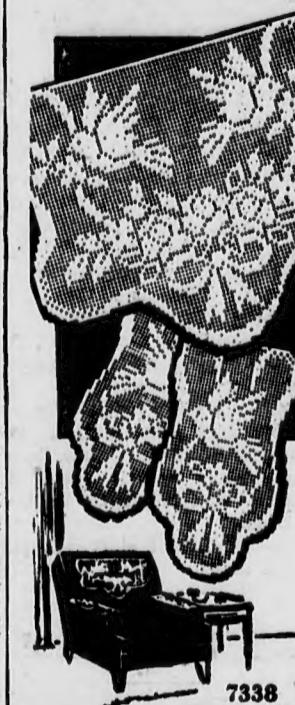
Mr. R. C. Purse, executive officer for the Canadian National Institute for the Blind, South Saskatchewan, says that Anita's efficiency augurs well for the possibility of placing more blind Dictaphone-typists in offices throughout the district.

SWIMMING, A LIFESAVER

A practical knowledge of swimming is important to everyone. Not only is it a healthy form of exercise but it can be a lifesaver in case of emergency in the water. Most larger communities have facilities for swimming lessons and it is a good idea to take advantage of these, especially if they are available during the winter. Youngsters should be taught to swim as soon as they are able to understand the instruction.

LOVELY CROCHET SET

For chairs or buffet; bird and rose design



Fashions

Week's sew-thrifty



4532 10-18

by Anne Adams

Brighten your summer, sew these gay fashions now—so wonderful for sun and fun! Carefree T-shirt with cool convertible neckline, slim-trim shorts, pedal pushers too! Perfect styles for hardy denim, sateen, poplin—in bold patterns, soft pastels!

Pattern 4332: Misses' Sizes 10, 12, 14, 16, 18. Size 16 shirt, 21½ yards 35-inch; shorts, 1½ yards.

This pattern easy to use, simple to sew, is tested for fit. Has complete illustrated instructions.

To obtain this pattern send twenty-five cents in coins (stamps cannot be accepted) to:

Anne Adams Pattern Dept.

Department P.P.L., 60 Front Street W., Toronto.

Order our ALICE BROOKS Needlecraft Catalogue. Enjoy pages and pages of exciting new designs—knitting, crochet, embroidery, iron-ons, toys and novelties! Send 25 cents for your copy of this wonderful book now. You'll want to order every design in it!

Manitoba sugar beet growers report good returns for 1955

Manitoba's 850 sugar beet growers whose harvest in 1955 was sufficient to supply 75 percent of the province's sugar needs, reached an early settlement this year on their contract with the Manitoba Sugar Company limited.

Officials of the company said the contract calls for a "moderate increase" over last year's return to the growers, who are represented by the Manitoba Sugar Beet Growers' association, with Lee Tully of Oakville as president.

A representative of the growers said the major point in this year's contract was the fact the growers would share in the net return, instead of a price per ton based on sugar content of the beets plus the net return.

Announcement of the successful end of negotiations between growers and company was made by J. S. McDiarmid and W. R. Hetherington, company sales manager and assistant general manager respectively, and Mr. Tully.

Return to the growers during the year is expected to amount to about \$2,750,000 with approximately a \$150 gross return per acre.

Outlook good

Last year, sugar production totalled in excess of 50,000,000 pounds, and the outlook for this year has been termed "good".

The company officials emphasized that one of the big benefits to a farmer in turning out beets growing is that it is a cash crop plus the fact that it fits well into a rotation scheme."

Mr. Tully said the association was vitally interested in the consumption of Manitoba sugar by the residents of Manitoba.

"Elimination of imported sugar means greater production of Manitoba sugar, which, in turn, means greater acreage of sugar beets grown, with a consequent increase of cash return to the agricultural industry of our province. This, of course, is of the utmost importance to the rural business man who in turn can promote the use of Manitoba sugar without hesitation as to comparable price and quality."

Virus-free strawberries

Striking differences in yielding capacity between virus-free and non-virus-free strains of three strawberry varieties were found in 1955 at Charlottetown, P.E.I. For the virus-free strains of the varieties Catskill, Sparkle and Premier, the yields per acre of berries were 13,369 quarts, 13,006, and 12,614 quarts respectively. The corresponding yields from the non-virus-free strains were 5,837 quarts, 9,318, and 8,832 quarts respectively.

The yield differences indicate the value of Experimental Farms work of the Canada Department of Agriculture in identifying and indexing virus-disease resistant strains of strawberry varieties.

COURTESY PAYS OFF

How To Hold FALSE TEETH More Firmly in Place

Do your false teeth annoy and embarrass by slipping, dropping or wobbling when you eat, laugh or talk?

Just sprinkle a little FASTEETH on your plates. This alkaline (non-acid) powder holds false teeth more firmly and more comfortably. No numbing, sooty, "cheek" or "feeling" taste. Does not sour "cheek" plate odor" (denture breath). Get FASTEETH today at any drug counter.

Quick, Easy Way to Shrink Painful Piles

Here is a nice, clean, easy way to get real relief from the nagging distress of swollen, painful piles without the inconvenience of ointments, pile pipes or suppositories.

The secret is in taking just one small Hem-Roid Tablet, with water, two or three times a day. Works through effective INTERNAL action. Quickly eases constipation, relieves itching, soreness and pain. Helps shrink piles and permits them to heal.

Why suffer needlessly when Hem-Roid offers you so much. Get a package today. See for yourself how nice Hem-Roid is to use, how effective it is and how much more comfort it will give you.

All drug stores, Low cost. Money refunded if you are not 100% pleased.

Jane Ashley Says

"Corn Starch Makes Tasty Casserole Dishes!"

CHEESE AND EGG CASSEROLE

3 tablespoons MAZOLA Soled Oil
½ teaspoon salt

1½ tablespoons BENSON'S or CANADA Corn Starch

1½ cups milk

½ cup grated cheese

4 hard-cooked eggs, sliced

2 cups canned peas, drained

COMBINE MAZOLA, salt and BENSON'S or CANADA Corn Starch in saucepan.

ADD milk slowly; cook until thick, stirring constantly.

ADD cheese; continue cooking until cheese melts.

ARRANGE hard-cooked eggs and peas in layers in 1-quart casserole.

POUR cheese sauce over top.

BAKE in moderate oven (350° F.) 30 to 35 minutes.

YIELD: 4 servings.

Cheese and Egg Plate: COMBINE first 5 ingredients as directed above in top of double boiler. COOK over boiling water until cheese melts. ADD sliced eggs and peas; continue heating 20 to 25 minutes, stirring occasionally. SERVE hot on buttered toast; garnish with crisp bacon.



For free folder of other delicious recipes, write to:
Jane Ashley,
Home Service Department,
THE CANADA STARCH COMPANY
LIMITED,
P.O. Box 129, Montreal, P.Q.

Pasture mixtures and method of seeding on irrigated land

OTTAWA.—Pasture mixtures on irrigated land fall into two general categories, temporary pastures which are meant to provide pasture for two to four years, and permanent pastures which are to be seeded down for periods in excess of six years.

According to R. W. Peake of the Lethbridge Experimental Farm, Canada Department of Agriculture, the most commonly used temporary pasture is a mixture of brome grass and alfalfa, using 10 pounds of brome and two of alfalfa. In this mixture, during the first year after seeding, there is

a high proportion of alfalfa and consequently there is a serious hazard of bloat. This hazard is greatly reduced after the first growth has been cut.

The most suitable permanent pasture mixture for Southern Alberta is composed of brome, seven pounds; orchard grass, seven pounds; creeping red fescue, four pounds; and white Dutch clover, two pounds; making total of 20 pounds per acre. In this mixture, the brome and orchard grass are both high yielding while the creeping red fescue provides an excellent sod. White Dutch clover is a palatable and highly nutritious legume.

On valuable land, it is important that the pasture be established as quickly as possible. Under favorable conditions, it is possible to obtain some grazing during the year of seeding. This can only be accomplished if the seed bed is firm and free of weeds. Because pastures will be down for some years, special attention should be given to floating the land to improve suitability for flood irrigation.

Best pasture stands are obtained by seeding the mixture alone, and only where soil drifting conditions exist, is it desirable to use a companion crop. Where this is necessary, the companion crop should be limited to a half seeding of oats which should be cut for green feed as early as possible.

The grain drill is entirely satisfactory for seeding provided that care be taken to prevent seeding too deeply. The seed should be placed in a firm seed bed in the upper inch of soil. Properly seeded, the right mixture will produce fall grazing, but care should be taken to avoid trampling wet land until a firm sod is produced.

Funny and Otherwise

Mother wanted to spend Saturday in town, and father, an accountant, reluctantly agreed to give up his golf and spend the afternoon with the children. On the return of mother, father handed her the following report of the afternoon: "Dried tears—nine times. Tied shoes—13 times. Toy balloons purchased—three per child. Average life of a balloon—10 seconds. Cautioned children not to cross road—21 times. Children crossed road—21 times. Number of Saturdays I will do this again—0."

The teenage daughter was very late home. "I agree we should have got back from the dance earlier, Dad, but Bob knew some new steps."

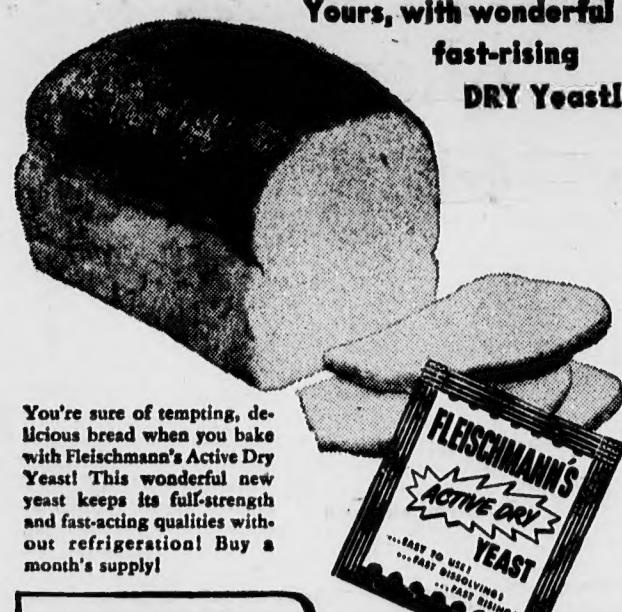
"Well, you don't have to sit on them until three o'clock in the morning," grumbled her father.

Evelyn: "He's so romantic. Every time he speaks to me he addresses me as 'Fair Lady'."

June: "That's force of habit. He used to be a bus conductor."

Finer, tastier BREAD

Yours, with wonderful fast-rising
DRY Yeast!



You're sure of tempting, delicious bread when you bake with Fleischmann's Active Dry Yeast! This wonderful new yeast keeps its full-strength and fast-acting qualities without refrigeration! Buy a month's supply!

WHOLE WHEAT BREAD

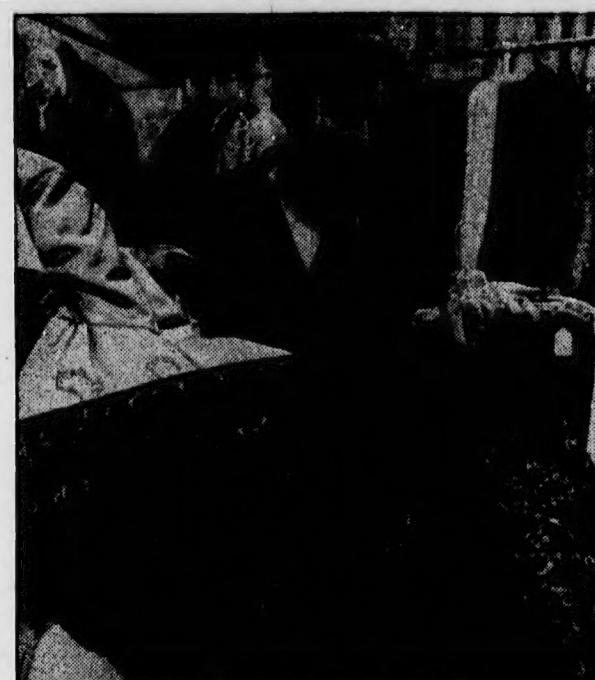
Combine 3 c. boiling water, $\frac{1}{4}$ c. granulated sugar, 4 tps. salt and 1 tbs. shortening; stir until sugar and salt are dissolved and shortening melted; cool to lukewarm. Meanwhile, measure into a large bowl 1 c. lukewarm water, 1 tbs. granulated sugar; stir until sugar is dissolved. Sprinkle with 3 envelopes Fleischmann's Active Dry Yeast. Let stand 10 minutes, THEN stir well.

Stir in cooled sugar-shortening mixture. Combine 5 c. once-sifted bread flour and 5 c. whole wheat or graham flour. Stir about half of the flour into yeast mixture; beat until smooth. Work in remaining flours and add additional bread flour, if necessary, to

make a soft dough. Knead on lightly-floured board until smooth and elastic. Place in greased bowl and grease top of dough. Cover and set in a warm place, free from draught. Let rise until doubled in bulk. Punch down dough, grease top and again let rise until doubled in bulk. Punch down dough; turn out on lightly-floured board and divide into 4 equal portions; form into smooth balls. Cover lightly with cloth and let rest for 15 mins. Shape into loaves; place in greased loaf pans ($4\frac{1}{2}$ " x $8\frac{1}{2}$ "). Grease tops, cover and let rise until doubled in bulk. Bake in hot oven, 400°, for 20 mins., then reduce oven heat to moderate, 350°, and bake about 20 minutes longer.

Dealing with existing collections of Arctic wildlife, Mr. Clarke recalls that the Smithsonian Institute is supposed to have dispatched barrels of rum northwards years ago. The idea was that trappers would return pickled specimens, but the story is that they drank the rum and returned well-prepared collections.

He says there are only "five good basic collections for the whole of the Yukon territory." The Northwest Territories are bet-



GARDEN NOTES

Long handled tools save stooping, just as efficient

Long handled tools save stooping and backs, and often do the work just as well and a lot more quickly. It is surprising how accurate and quickly one can do thinning and weeding of even tiny stuff with a long handled sharp hoe or cultivator provided the same is narrow or comes to a point. The D-shaped dutch hoes are excellent things for killing weeds and loosening up the top soil, but one must be careful in using too close to sprawly vegetables and flowers. With any of this equipment the work will be cut in two if the edges are kept sharp and clean. On old file will be handy.

If the vegetable garden is a fair size and a little bigger than we really need for the whole season, it is an excellent idea and a labor saver to set a strip aside and plant this with some cover crop like buckwheat, oats, or clover, sown fairly thick and broadcast. Soon this crop takes over, chokes out the weeds, and we let it grow for several weeks. Then when a foot or so high and still green, we have it plowed or spaded under. In this way we save ourselves the trouble of constant cultivation to keep the weeds down and we do something more, we add valuable humus and fertility to the soil. It is really amazing what a few cover crops turned under will do in the way of loosening up the heaviest clay or adding what is termed body to sandy soil.

Year Round Enjoyment

The average European expects to get pleasure and food out of his garden every day in the year. Of course his winters are usually much milder, but we can learn a great deal from these experienced old country people just the same. In far too many cases the Canadian gardener thinks just of a few months in the summer and even less when it comes to vegetables.

It's a feast or famine. A few weeks when the lettuce, spinach and radishes are just right. A few days of feasting on green peas or fresh corn, a little longer for tomatoes perhaps, and cucumbers and melons.

That's pretty wasteful gardening. With the many varieties we have today, it is possible to spread even relatively short season things like corn, peas and spinach over weeks. This spreading can be further extended by planting each variety and type at least three times, first earlier than usual, then about the average time and finally two or three weeks later. In this way we get far more volume and far higher quality, too.

Handling slopes

Except where the garden layout is very tiny, a sharp difference in levels can be really turned into an advantage. Here we can use something different, like a rock garden or a series of steps or a stone wall perhaps or a hedge. We use these to break the connection between the upper and lower level. This will add to the attractiveness and individuality of any layout.

The general plan is to make both the upper and lower parts level, then take up the difference between in one slope. If there is a very big difference, a wall will probably be necessary with steps coming down. But quite a difference, up to three feet or more, can often be absorbed by a rock garden or even a combination of shrubs, trees and flowers. The shrubs and trees, of course, hold the sloping soil, especially during spring run offs.

DAYLIGHT SAVING

Daylight saving time first was tried by the United States 140 years after an American named Benjamin Franklin first proposed the plan.

3191

Scientists still have lots to learn about Arctic wildlife

Chances are slim that the North American Arctic will yield any hitherto unknown species of birds or animals but scientists still have a lot to learn about the wildlife there.

"The study of the lives of arctic birds and animals on a systematic basis is just beginning," says C. H. D. Clarke, supervisor of wildlife management for the Ontario department of lands and forests.

Still far from complete is the scientists' task, an inventory showing different specific entities, their geographical variations and distribution in time and space.

There is the commercial aspect, too, he writes in an article in the research journal Arctic, published by the Arctic Institute of North America.

"The productivity of the Arctic is low, a fact that is often masked by large aggregations of individuals, and wildlife resources may easily be depleted. They can make their proper contribution to the economy of the land only under scientific management."

Comprehensive research opportunities for the immense area exist in life history studies, animal populations, diseases and parasites, and physiology, he says.

Chances of stumbling across hitherto undetected species are "very limited," but he lists some research gaps to be filled.

The wolf has been studied in behavior, but "nothing has been done on the foxes." The caribou is still lacking a special study and "the social behavior of the muskox would also make a worthwhile study." The larger bears should be studied before it is too late.

He notes that scientists possess a "substantial outline of the arctic population cycles, a characteristic feature being the great variation annually. But most of the details are lacking."

Mr. Clarke says that Canada possesses only one laboratory equipped for biological work, "that of the defence research board at Fort Churchill, Man."

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93

Saskatchewan
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killed in accidents
during 1955!

3,975

Saskatchewan
children were
treated in
hospitals during
1955 for injuries
received in
accidents!



Plan now to observe

Saskatchewan Child Safety Day

Sunday, May 6th

in your home and in your community. Make a safety check of your own home and discuss results with your family. Teach safety by good example. Arrange now with your churches for special attention to parents' responsibility for child safety. Get the organizations to which you belong to hold weekday meetings to study accident facts and safety factors.

Most physicians and druggists will be pleased to tell you about home and childhood accidents. Free literature, including home safety checklists, is available in single copies or quantity lots to families, churches, schools and community organizations. Do it now, before more children are killed or hurt!

DIVISION OF HEALTH EDUCATION

Saskatchewan Department of Public Health
Provincial Health Building, Regina



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TENDERS FOR COAL
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SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned and endorsed as above, will be received until 8:00 P.M. (E.D.S.T.), THURSDAY, MAY 24, 1956, for the supply of coal for the Federal Buildings and Experimental Farms and Stations throughout the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia.

Forms of tender with specifications can be obtained from the Chief of Purchasing and Stores, Department of Public Works, Garland Building, Ottawa, the District Architect, 705, Commercial Building, Winnipeg, Man., W. T. Rutherford, Officer in Charge 308 London Building, Saskatoon, Sask., the District Architect, Sun Building, Cor. 104th Ave & 108th St., Edmonton, Alta., and the district Architect, 1110 West Georgia Street, Begg Building, Vancouver, B.C.

Tenders will not be considered unless made on or according to the printed forms supplied by the Departments and in accordance with conditions set forth therein.

The Department reserves the right to demand from any successful tenderer, before awarding the order, a security deposit in the form of a certified cheque drawn on a bank incorporated under the Bank Act or the Quebec Savings Act payable to the order of the RECEIVER GENERAL OF CANADA, equal to 10 per cent of the amount of the tender, in accordance with the Government Contracts Regulations now in force, or Bearer Bonds, with unmatured coupons attached, of the Government of Canada or the Canadian National Railway Company and its constituent companies, unconditionally guaranteed as to principal and interest by the Government of Canada.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

ROBERT FORTIER,
Chief of the Administrative Services and Secretary,
Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, April 20, 1956.

Town & District

Mrs. Hugh McLachlan of Hirschel, Sask., was a visitor at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. Cook last week.

Mr. Cochrane, father of Mrs. R. K. Hunter has been quite ill of late but is now recovering. He is in his nineties.

Sunday morning fire destroyed Glen Yules' hen-house at his farm. Some 500 chicken were lost in the blaze.

Mrs. H. P. Herd was in Calgary last week attending the American Women's Club meeting, when they held their annual May luncheon in the Palliser Hotel.

Geo. Hunter who has been a patient in the Bassano hospital for some days is now progressing fine. His many friends hope he will be home soon.

Gleichen's most popular man, Mr. Thomas Bates pulled out Saturday morning bound for Ireland where he will spend several months visiting relatives and old friends. It has been thirty years since Mr. Bates has been in Ireland and he is looking forward to seeing the old home. Russell McQueen expects to visit the Old Country soon and while there he and Tom will take a tour of the country.

The F.W.U.A. held a very successful bake sale last Saturday afternoon. The money realized from the sale will go to the aid of the Mental Health campaign.

Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Hunter attended the graduation exercises of the Standard High School last Friday, when their neice, Miss Marion Fraser was one of the graduates.

A social evening was held in the Recreation Centre, Saturday evening, when the mothers of the Wo-He-Lo C.G.I.T. and a few friends were their honored guests. The group and their leaders, Mrs. M. Shupe and Miss D. Rasmussen arranged a fine program, which was much appreciated by their guests. During the evening, three members of the Explorer Group under the leadership of Mrs. J. Gleddie, were promoted and received as members of the C.G.I.T. Group. They were Misses Linda Pettit, Doreen Minks and Rene Grant.

Because of the many end uses it could be put to, the soybean is probably the most amazing crop grown in Canada. It is used in the manufacture of plastics, synthetic fibers, paints, salad oils, candy and cosmetics. It is valuable live stock feed supplement. A soybean derivative lecithin, is used to prevent sediment formation in lubricating oils and gasolines and as a wetting agent in ink and paint manufacture. Its oil is used in the tanning of leather, dyeing of textiles and in making soaps and water-proofing agents.

Of the 3,685,000 families in Canada at June 1, 1955, 1,155,000 were childless.

In proportion to population British Columbia has the highest ratio of adults convicted of indictable offences, Prince Edward Island the lowest.

(Continued from page 1)

Census

to the next are calculated and these percentages are applied to base or bench-mark figures obtained in the last complete census to obtain annual total figures for the various crops, live stock etc.

It is found in practice that this method of obtaining annual estimates is subject to error and that the errors are cumulative so that the longer the period between censuses the larger the error. In the ten year interval the error for some farm products becomes serious. This fact has created an urgent need for a national agricultural census more frequently than once in ten years to check on the accuracy of the annual estimates and is one of the principal reasons for taking a national agricultural census in 1956.

Canada has lagged behind several countries in regard to the frequency of taking agricultural censuses. For instance, Australia, New Zealand, and the United King-

dom take one annually and the United States takes one every five years. This serious gap in Canadian statistical information will be filled by the 1956 census.

There will be many additional advantages. The 1956 census will

secure information by small geographical areas, which will be of great assistance to governments at all levels in the administration of agricultural policy. Information by small areas cannot be secured through sample surveys.

All businesses interested in the farm market will have an up-to-date statistical picture of farm production to assist them.

Many organizations besides governments are interested in and working for the welfare of the

farmer. To appraise emergent situations wisely, they must have a variety of the most accurate statistics possible. The quinquennial census of agriculture will lay the basis for improving many statistical series.



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